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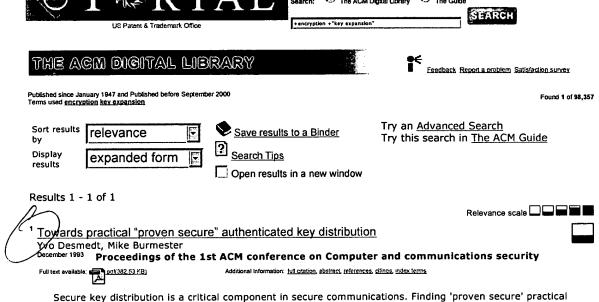
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key distribution systems is one of the major goals in cryptography. The Diffie-Hellman variants, a family of key distribution systems, achieve some of the objectives of this goal. In particular, the 'nonparadoxical' system (by Matsumoto-Takashima-Imai and Yacobi) is claimed to be secure against a knownkey attack. In this paper we show that the argument used to prove this is ...

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On randomization in sequential and distributed algorithms Rajiv Gupta, Scott A. Smolka, Shaji Bhaskar

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), Volume 26 Issue 1

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Probabilistic, or randomized, algorithms are fast becoming as commonplace as conventional deterministic algorithms. This survey presents five techniques that have been widely used in the design of randomized algorithms. These techniques are illustrated using 12 randomized algorithms—both sequential and distributed— that span a wide range of applications, including:primality testing (a classical problem in number theory), interactive probabilistic proof s ...

Keywords: Byzantine agreement, CSP, analysis of algorithms, computational complexity, dining philosophers problem, distributed algorithms, graph isomorphism, hashing, interactive probabilistic proof systems, leader election, message routing, nearest-neighbors problem, perfect hashing, primality testing, probabilistic techniques, randomized or probabilistic algorithms, randomized quicksort, sequential algorithms, transitive tournaments, universal hashing

Simple constant-time consensus protocols in realistic failure models

Benny Chor, Michael Merritt, David B. Shmoys Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 36 Issue 3

Full text available: odf:2.23 MB)

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Using simple protocols, it is shown how to achieve consensus in constant expected time, within a variety of fail-stop and omission failure models. Significantly, the strongest models considered are completely asynchronous. All of the results are based on distributively flipping a coin, which is usable by a significant majority of the processors. Finally, a nearly matching lower bound is also given for randomized protocols for consensus.

A randomized protocol for signing contracts

Shimon Even, Oded Goldreich, Abraham Lempel

Communications of the ACM, Volume 28 Issue 6

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Randomized protocols for signing contracts, certified mail, and flipping a coln are presented. The protocols use a 1-out-of-2 oblivious transfer subprotocol which is axiomatically defined. The 1-out-of-2 oblivious transfer allows one party to transfer exactly one secret, out of two recognizable secrets, to his counterpart. The first (second) secret is received with probability one half, while the sender is ignorant of which secret has been received. An implementation of ...

Crytographic limitations on learning Boolean formulae and finite automata

M. Kearns, L. G. Valiant

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Multi-prover interactive proofs: how to remove intractability Michael Ben-Or, Shafi Goldwasser, Joe Kilian, Avi Widgerson

Proceedings of the twentieth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing

	Full text available: nch 190 MB) Additional Information: htt citation, epstract, references, citings, index terms	
	Quite complex cryptographic machinery has been developed based on the assumption that one-way functions exist, yet we know of only a few possible such candidates. It is important at this time to find alternative foundations to the design of secure cryptography. We introduce a new model of generalized interactive proofs as a step in this direction. We prove that all NP languages have perfect zero-knowledge proof-systems in this model, without making any intractability assumptions.	:
6	Proofs that yield nothing but their validity or all languages in NP have zero-knowledge proof	
	<u>systems</u> Oded Goldreich, Silvio Micali, Avi Wigderson Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 38 Issue 3	
	Full text evailable: pdf(3,04,MB) Additional Information: <u>bull citation</u> , references, citings, index terms	
	Keywords : NP, cryptographic protocols, fault tolerant distributed computing, graph isomorphism, interactive proofs, methodological design of protocols, one-way functions, proof systems, zero-knowledge	
7	Simple constant-time consensus protocols in realistic failure models (extended abstract)	\Box
	Benny Chor, Michael Merritt, David B. Shmoys	
	August 1985 Proceedings of the fourth annual ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing	
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•	Computational learning theory: survey and selected bibliography Dana Angluin	
	July 1992 Proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing	
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y	Cryptographic limitations on learning Boolean formulae and finite automata Michael Kearns, Leslie Valiant	
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	In this paper, we prove the intractability of learning several classes of Boolean functions in the distribution-free model (also called the Probably Approximately Correct or PAC model) of learning from examples. These results are representation independent, in that they hold regardless of the syntactic form in which the learner chooses to represent its hypotheses. Our methods reduce the problems of cracking a number of well-known public-key cryptosystems to the I	
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	May 1996 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 43 Issue 3 Full text evaluable: Podf3.44 MB) Additional Information: full ordation, abstract, references, clings, index Jerms	
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	Software protection is one of the most important issues concerning computer practice. There exist many heuristics and ad-hoc methods for protection, but the problem as a whole has not received the theoretical treatment it deserves. In this paper, we provide theoretical treatment of software protection. We reduce the problem of software protection to the problem of efficient simulation on oblivious RAM.A machine is oblivious if thhe sequence in wh	
	Keywords: pseudorandom functions, simulation of random access machines, software protection	
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17	lines, we show that n processors can reach BA in expected constant time in a syncronous network if any Testing problems with sub-learning sample complexity Michael Kearns, Dana Ron July 1998 Proceedings of the eleventh annual conference on Computational learning theory Full text available: Additional Information: full eletation, outprences, citings, index terms Additional Information: full eletation outprences, citings, index terms Additional Information outprences, citings, inde	
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	authentication server possesses ~a pair of private and public keys while the client has only a weak human-memorizable password as its authentication key. We present and analyze several simple password authentication protocols in this scenario, and show that the security of these protocols can be formally proven based on standard cryptographic assumptions. Remarkably, our analysis shows optimal re Keywords: dictionary attacks, hand-held certificates, key exchange, passwords, public passwords, public-key protocols	
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key "expansion unit"
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DES decryption illustration
DES mangler
key (XOR OR "exclusive-or") (substitution OR "s-box") expansion (rotate OR rotation)
shift "relatively prime" bits
"DES" "key expansion" "same" (substitution OR "s-box" OR "s-boxes")

ACM

'same s box' 'same s boxes' 'same substitution tables'
+encryption +"key expansion"
+encryption +randomization +weak 's box' 's boxes' substitution

IEEE

('same s box' <or> 'same s boxes' <or> 'same substitution tables') encryption <and> ('s box' <or> 's boxes' <or> substitution)

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